

# IT WILL TAKE 100,000 MEN

## To Conquer the Philippine Islands Says a Returned Fighter.

Capt. Mark L. Hersey, quartermaster of the Twelfth United States Infantry, a hero of the Santiago campaign, who has seen service in the Philippines, and is just from Manila, is enjoying a leave of absence, and is staying with relatives out in Wyoming. Capt. Hersey is a Maine boy, was appointed to West Point by Congressman Boutelle, and graduated from West Point in 1887. Capt. Hersey is a quiet, unassuming man, slight of build and, aside from a little stiffness, caused by the long journey from Manila to Boston, is as well as ever. There is nothing about his appearance that would indicate that he had been through the yellow fever of the Santiago jungles or the tropical heats and rains of the far East. Were it not for the captain's wife, who accompanied him to Manila, Capt. Hersey would still be on duty about Manila. Mrs. Hersey desired to return home, and so the captain got authority to accompany her to Boston, with permission to enjoy a thirty days' leave of absence, being distributed north and south of the city.

"We have always driven the Filipinos before us," said Capt. Hersey, "but they are like flies about a sugar barrel. The moment your back is turned they are around again as thick as ever. Not having force enough to hold the towns, our forces push on and the men we fought today are back again tomorrow in the town we drove them out of the day before. Some of the towns about Manila have been taken as many times as a cat is reported to have lives. We need 100,000 men in the Philippines, men enough to garrison the towns and hold them after we capture them."

"What is the tone of the people there?"

"Well, I should say that the Filipino didn't want us there. The feeling toward us is anything but kindly. There are several daily papers published in Manila by Americans, and one or two Spanish papers. All this talk about Gen. Otis must have cropped

"They are far from being the ignorant men that they have been represented to be. They are not idol worshippers, but belong to the Catholic church and are well grounded in the tenets of their belief. They are an intelligent people, a large part of them being able to read and write. In my army experience I have come in contact with the Mexican greaser and the Cubans. From what I saw and heard while at Manila, I have no hesitation in saying that they are the superior of either of these people. They are men of education and refinement."

"Are they competent to govern themselves?"

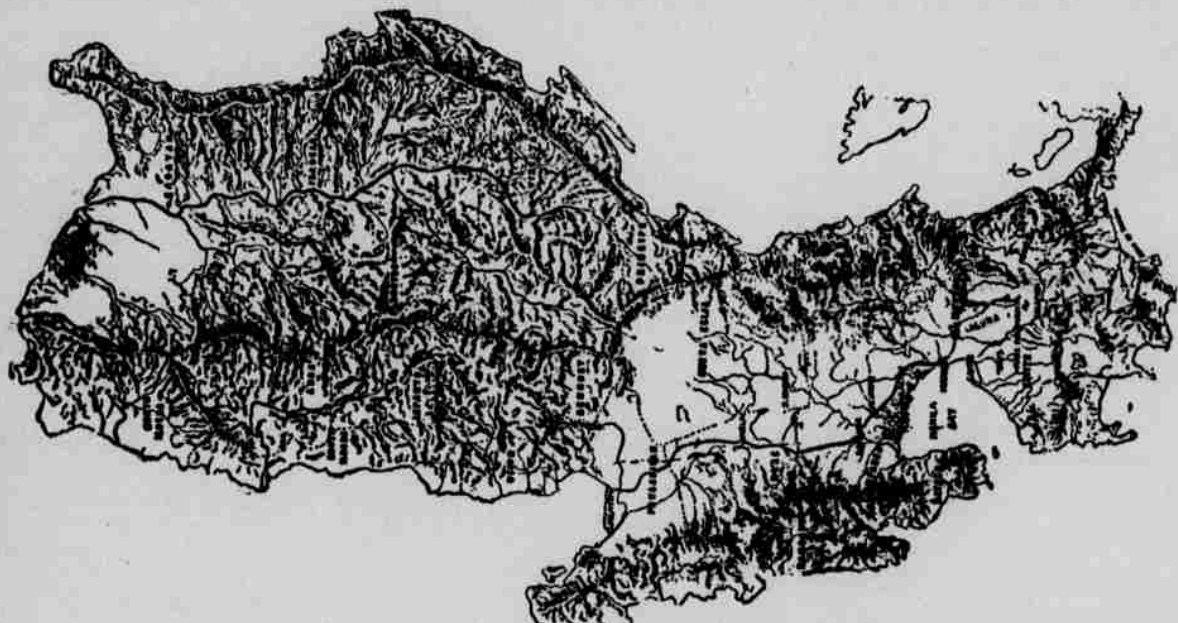
"Well, the Mexicans have succeeded very well in that direction, and I see no reason why the Filipinos shouldn't, inasmuch as I believe them far more intelligent than the former."

"What sort of a field is it for the missionary?"

"Well, they might just as well send them to convert the people of Spain, there's just as much chance to make converts."

"Are the people priest-ridden and do the clergy exact exorbitant fees from the people?"

"Not knowing, I cannot say. But the priests I met at Manila—the Jesuits, those who have control of the observatory there—are a very scholarly, high-minded set of men, who do all in



MAP OF THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

and the right to apply for thirty additional days if he desired. Capt. Hersey left with his regiment on the transport Sheridan, Feb. 19 last, sailing from New York, Lieut.-Col. Jacob H. Smith in command. They reached Manila April 14. He left Manila for San Francisco June 18, on the transport Indiana, serving as quartermaster and commissary on the trip.

The headquarters of his regiment is at Fort Santiago, in the city of Manila. Up to the time of his departure from Manila, Capt. Hersey says that the Twelfth regiment had been in two engagements, June 2 and 12. In the first engagement the regiment lost two men. During the second engagement three men were killed, and one officer and fifteen men were wounded. The first battle was before the towns of Taitai and Calnuta, and the second fight was at Las Pina and Paranaque. The Twelfth was supporting Dyer's battery, Sixth Artillery.

"It's hard to tell just how many insurgents were in those engagements," said Capt. Hersey, "but it was estimated by those on the firing line as about 900 in the first engagement and 6,000 in the second. I never learned who commanded the opposition, but they were armed with Mausers."

When Capt. Hersey left the insurgents were within five miles of the city. The Twelfth Infantry is stationed on the south line, the American forces

their power to restore peace in the islands."

### Glass Pavement.

United States Consul Covert, at Lyons, reports the laying of a glass pavement in one of the streets of that city nearly a year ago. He says: "It has stood as hard usage as any pavement could be subjected to during that time, and is still in an admirable state of preservation. The glass, or ceramic stone, pavement is laid in the form of blocks eight inches square, each block containing sixteen parts in the form of checkers. These blocks are so closely fitted together that water cannot pass between them. The advantages attributed to this ceramic-crystal by the manufacturers are: As a pavement it has greater resistance than stone; it is a poor conductor of cold, and ice will not form upon it readily; dirt will not accumulate upon it as easily as upon stone, and it will not retain microbes; it is more durable than stone and just as cheap."

### Women Scarce in Australia.

The disproportion of the sexes is still very great in Australia. In West Australia there were only 54,000 women in a population of 168,000.

Only women over 40 like to take a trip without a trunk.

## DAIRY AND POULTRY.

### INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

#### Milk Dilution Separators.

Newspaper Bulletin No. 77, Indiana Experiment Station: Within the past few months there has been introduced to the farmers of Indiana what is termed a dilution cream separator. This is not a separator as commonly understood by dairymen, where cream is separated from milk by centrifugal force, but is a specially constructed can, usually of large size, in which cream separates from milk by rising to the surface, by the common gravity process. The principle of creaming in this can, however, differs from that usually performed in the dairy, through the mixing of water with the milk to assist the cream to rise. These specially made cans have certain peculiarities of construction and are advertised by the makers as "cream separators." The cans of different manufacturers differ in form and style, but the principal feature with all is to fill the can partly full of new warm milk and then at once add a large quantity of cold water. This of course dilutes the milk, perhaps 100 per cent. In this diluted condition, the claim of the manufacturers is, that the cream will rise more completely and rapidly than if not diluted; that in 20 to 30 minutes it will all rest on the surface of the skimmed milk, which may be drawn off from below.

In 1893 the Indiana Experiment Station for two weeks carried on an experiment on the influence of dilution of milk on efficiency of creaming. The results of this work, as published in bulletin 44 of the station, were that a greater loss of fat occurs in skim milk when dilution is practiced than with undiluted milk, that the loss is greater with cold than with warm water, and that by diluting the milk a poorer quality of skim milk for feeding is thereby produced. These results were in accordance with conclusions arrived at through similar experiments at the Vermont, Cornell, Illinois and Ontario college stations. The process of dilution was not to be recommended as a general practice.

These so-called separators are pat-

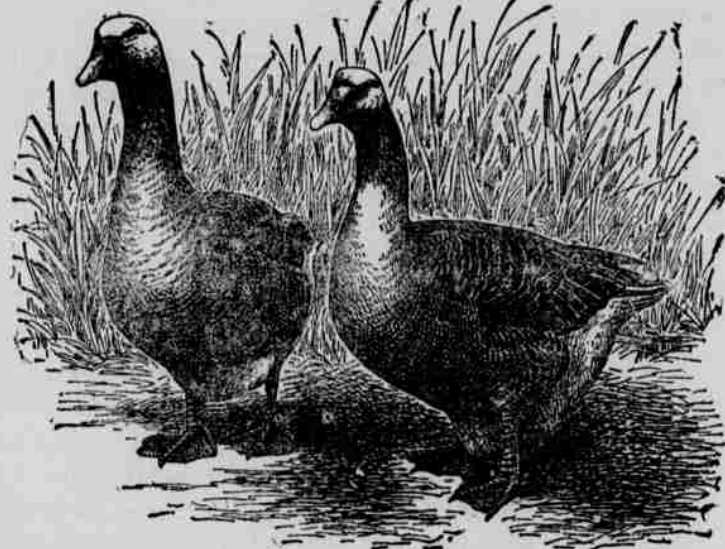
ented. A well-fed flock will sometimes molt so easily that the process will be hardly noticed, and will even continue to drop a few eggs every day. It is often easy to get meat from the slaughter houses. When pigs or hogs are killed there are waste portions that may be cooked and kept for a few days. This will greatly stimulate the production of new feathers and will correspondingly relieve the strain on the system.

We notice in a poultry paper the expression of the editor, "Never, never, never, feed soft messes of any kind." To us this appears a rather queer suggestion. It is queer in the light of modern experience, which seems to have demonstrated that the soft mess is a great boon to the poultry, especially if they have been for months confined to a grain ration. Many of our most successful poultrymen feed soft food once a day the year round, and find it of great advantage. The writer of this always had trouble with indigestion in his fowls before he adopted the plan of giving the fowls a breakfast of cooked or scalded ground food. Since that time, a period of five years, no indigestion has appeared, and he attributes that fact entirely to the fact that the whole-grain ration was in part supplanted by a food that required less work by the digestive organs of fowls.

#### The King Bird and the Poultryman.

Don't allow the small boy with the squirrel rifle to go into your groves and practice his marksmanship on the King birds, says Wallace's Farmer. The question is often asked what is the best method of destroying the hawks which prove such a hindrance to the poultry raiser. The success which you meet with in destroying the hawks will be nothing to brag about, it matters not what plan you may adopt to that end. The hawk is an exceedingly wary bird, and you will spend many weary hours trying to trap him, without success. But you can enter into an alliance with the King birds, and when the hawk comes strolling your way in search of a dinner they will furnish him so much entertainment that he will forget what he came for. He will soon learn where a pair of these audacious little fighters are on guard, and will avoid the locality in his flights. The King bird kills some bees, and for that reason everybody so minded think they have a license to slay them without mercy;

### GREY TOULOUSE GEES.



Manly Miles: These are the two largest geese known; they are very compact in body, dignified in carriage, quiet and gentle in disposition. When 8 years old and well fattened they will frequently weigh forty-five to fifty pounds per pair, sometimes reaching as high as sixty pounds per pair. They will lay from thirty to forty eggs in a season and seldom sit. Their feathers are valuable, of which they yield about half a pound at a picking. The goslings are more hardy than the common variety and grow very rapidly, frequently weighing, when 4 or 5 weeks old, from six to eight pounds each, and at 3 months from fifteen to eighteen pounds. They require no food but pasturage, except in winter. In color the geese and goslings are alike, but can be distinguished by the form and voice, the gander being taller and more upright than the goose, while they have larger necks and a higher-keyed voice than the goose. The quality of the flesh is good. On this page we show a pair of gray geese of this variety.

but bees constitute but a small portion of their subsistence, and nobody ever had a colony of bees seriously weakened by the contributions which they have levied upon it. They beat everything against hawks, and if a few families of them can be induced to make their homes in the premises no other protection is needed. The poultry raiser who sanctions the killing of the King birds on his place is depriving himself of the services of some mighty good friends.

The Old Sitter.—In the meantime the good wife had procured a few old biddies from a neighbor and set them in old barrels. We passed by them several times each day for all the long twenty-one days. We never looked about the temperature, the moisture or the ventilation. The old biddies didn't, either. They just set there and slept. The stupid thing. How do they know what the temperature is? One of them is blind in one eye and has her tail feather pulled out. Four of them had sixty eggs. When they began to "pip" the old biddies woke up and said, "Chirr, chirr," with an occasional cluck. Fifty-seven chicks crawled out of those sixty eggs. The old blind hen hatched every egg and has not "crawled" about it, either. She did it with her little "hatchin'" eye.

Dyspeptic Fowls.—Fowls troubled with dyspepsia can be cured generally. Provide ample room for each bird, with pure water, feeding regularly a well-balanced ration, with generous exercise in obtaining food, and this will restore these cases to health as a rule.—Ex.

The man who travels alone tells lies. Ex.

He who would live long must grow old easy.

The man who travels alone tells lies.

#### Origin of the Merinos.

The real origin of the Spanish Merinos is lost in the dim past. For more than 2,000 years the Spanish shepherds have been raising this kind of sheep, and without doubt have, in the lapse of centuries, greatly modified them, as the imaginary standard of each century might seem to demand. Certain it is that the Spanish succeeded in producing a fine type of wool-producing sheep. So much was this the case that the fame of these sheep spread all over the world and led other nations to desire to introduce them into their own pastures. About 1765 about 300 of these sheep were introduced into Saxony. There, under royal protection, they were cared for and developed along the lines of fine-wooled sheep. Since that time these Saxon Merinos have undergone considerable change, so much so that now they produce a fleece finer than did the original importations, and the sheep themselves have been rendered too tender to do well in the colder portions of the United States. In 1788 about 300 Merinos were imported into France from Spain. There, too, they received royal protection and good care, and their original characteristics were soon changed. They are the originals of what are now called the French Merinos.

The importation of Spanish Merinos into the United States began in the early part of the present century. During the first twelve years more than 20,000 of them were brought into this country and distributed mostly throughout the New England states, but also to some extent among the more southerly seaboard states. Concerning them F. D. Coburn says:

"A large proportion of the Merino flocks of the United States, descendants from the importations from Spain, were subsequently inbred with the Saxon and French varieties, until many of the characteristics of these were engrafted upon the American flocks. Through the exceptions to this rule, however, a sufficient number of flocks have been found tracing with reasonable proof of purity direct to their Spanish ancestry to warrant the claim that the present highest type of American Merino is the direct descendant, without admixture of other blood, of animals included in some of the several importations from Spain before the year 1812. The French Merinos have perhaps a larger carcass than the average American, and the French breeders were the first to produce a Merino combing wool. The Saxon Merinos have been but sparingly introduced into this country, the course of breeding in Saxony (finesness of fleece being the one object sought) having rendered them too tender for our methods of sheep husbandry."

#### Preserving Eggs.

Prof. Ladd, of North Dakota College of Agriculture, in bulletin No. 35, gives the following directions for the use of water glass in keeping eggs. Water glass is silicate of soda or silicate of potash, the former being cheaper. It is not expensive.

If wooden kegs or barrels are to be used in which to pack the eggs, they should first be thoroughly scalded with boiling water to sweeten and purify them.

To each ten quarts of water, which should first be boiled and then cooled, add one quart of water glass. Pack the eggs in the vessel and pour solution over them, covering well.

Keep the eggs in a cool, dark place. A dry, cool cellar is a good place.

If the eggs are kept in too warm a place the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not properly protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing, for by so doing you injure their keeping quality.

For packing use only perfectly fresh eggs, for stale eggs will not be saved and may prove harmful to others.

All packed eggs contain a little gas, and in boiling such eggs they will crack. This may be prevented by making a pin hole in the blunt end of the egg. To do this hold the egg in the hand, place the point of a pin against the shell of the egg at the blunt end, and give the pin a quick, sharp blow, just enough to drive the pin through the shell without further injury to the egg.

Dakota Chickens.—More chickens than usual have been hatched out the present spring, and we are glad to note the fact. It means lots of tender roosters on the table this fall—cheap, healthy meat—and if properly cared for, lots of fresh eggs there, too, and many more on the counter in the store. How it does save the pocket book to take in a good crate of eggs every time one runs in after groceries! If you never tried it, fix things so you can take one along and see—Dakota Farmer.

Plowing Under Legumes.—It is undoubtedly a fact that more manurial benefit is obtained on the farm in feeding leguminous crops, such as clover and cow-peas, rather than plowing them under, but the cost of hauling them both ways, to and from the barn, must be considered. When plowed under green they are already evenly "spread" over the land. This does not take into consideration the dairy question or stock feeding. That is another story.

The Bite of Pigs.—It is a rather remarkable fact that the bite of the pig is more dangerous than that of any of our farm animals. Why this is so is not easily accounted for; but the fact remains that injuries inflicted by pigs usually take a much longer time to heal than those inflicted by, say, horses or dogs. However, wounds inflicted by swine are of rather rare occurrence.—Ex.

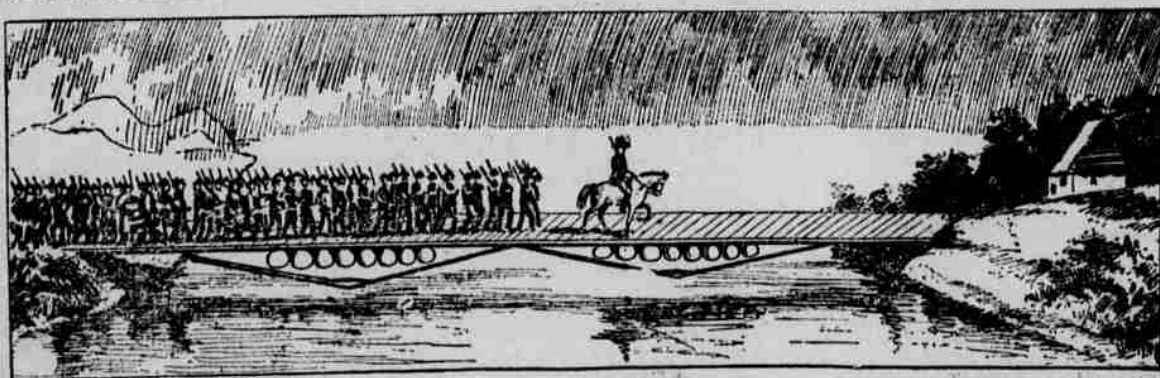
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## A BALLOON MILITARY BRIDGE

The most unique plan suggested by military experts for transporting troops in time of war across wide rivers is perhaps that proposed by a French army expert recently and successfully operated during the French

made to serve all practical purposes of a single span. The only difficulty that it was expected the new idea would encounter was in the case of low-banked streams, where it would be impossible to place the balloons beneath

that no inconvenience is experienced on this score. The balloons are made of a heavy textured silk that readily stands the strain thus placed upon them. They are repeatedly varnished and specially coated so that the surface



maneuvers. It consists of a portable bridge to be carried about with the troops and thrown across the stream in emergencies and supported by means of balloons. The balloons are not, however, allowed to float above, but are placed beneath the planking. A dozen large inflated balloons anchored at the desired height can thus be made to support a planking on which a hundred men can safely cross at once. In the wider streams three or four of these planks are necessary to be used, but they can be bolted together and thus

the bridge and above the water. When this was tried, however, it was found that the same purpose was served by floating the balloons on top of the water, with the advantage that fewer balloons were needed to support the planking. There is no difficulty whatever in carrying the material for the hastily constructed bridge about. The planks are, of course, easily enough carried and the balloons could be readily inflated with a balloon wagon. This has become an accepted part of military paraphernalia in any event, so

is immune to the effects of ordinary blows. They are somewhat smaller than the regular army balloon. In the French maneuvers, by sending a company at a time across the bridges hastily thrown across the river, ten regiments were sent across in less than an hour and a half, including the time necessary to bring the army and balloon wagons up from the rear, and the time that it took to inflate the balloons and throw the bridge into position. This is much better time than was made by the practice of any other plan in use in the French army.